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Histeridæ .....	5	Alleculidæ .....	2
Lucanidæ .....	2	Othnிடæ .....	1
Scarabæidæ .....	18	Anthicidæ .....	1
Buprestidæ .....	7	Melandyridæ .....	3
Elateridæ .....	6	Mordellidæ .....	2
Lampyridæ .....	3	Meloidæ .....	8
Telephoridæ .....	1	Oedemeridæ .....	1
Malachidæ .....	4	Otiiorhynchidæ .....	2
Cleridæ .....	4	Curculionidæ .....	4
Ptinidæ .....	1	Calandridæ .....	4
Cerambycidæ .....	8	Scolytidæ .....	5
Chrysomelidæ .....	5		
Tenebrionidæ .....	11	Total: families, 41; species.....	237

## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN COLEOPTERA.

By Dr. Jno. L. Le Conte and Dr. Geo. H. Horn, of Philadelphia.

1. *Cychrus* (*Scaphinotus*) *Snowi* Lec. Black, without purple tinge. Head impunctured. Prothorax densely punctured, about one-third wider than long. Sides thickened and reflexed, more widely towards the base, which is strongly emarginate in an arc of a circle; tip also emarginate, but less deeply; dorsal line well impressed, transverse impressions deep, basal impressions indistinct, lost in the concavity produced by the reflexed margin. Elytra suboval, not dilated behind, lateral margin strong, wider about the humeri, which are rounded; striæ 14 or 15, distinctly impressed except the outer ones, which are confused; punctures of the striæ deep, distant a little more than their diameter. Flanks of prothorax not punctured; epipleuræ, sides of meso- and metathorax, and first ventral segments coarsely punctured. Length 9 mm.

One male. The front tarsi have the joints 1-3 moderately dilated, and spongy pubescent beneath over the whole surface, as in *C. Andrewsii*. This is a very singular species; the sides of the prothorax are thicker than in any other, and nearly as widely reflexed towards the base, as in *C. elevatus*, though the hind angles are not prolonged, nor is the humeral margin of the elytra as wide: the tarsi, as just stated, are as in *C. Andrewsii*, while the punctured prothorax distinguishes it at first sight from all the other species of the group. Collected in Santa Fe canon, New Mexico, (altitude, 7,000 feet,) by the Kansas University Scientific Expedition for 1880.

2. *Platynus nivalis* Horn. Slender, elongate, piceous, moderately shining. Head narrow, eyes not prominent. Antennæ nearly half as long as the body. Thorax elongate oval, narrower at base, sides in front arcuate, posteriorly slightly sinuate, hind angles obtuse but distinct, margin narrowly reflexed, disc slightly convex, median line moderately impressed, basal impressions feeble and with the lateral margin slightly punctured. Elytra elongate oval, humeri rounded, apex sinuate, suture at tip slightly

dehiscent, sides with narrow reflexed margin; disc feebly convex, moderately deeply striate, striæ finely crenately punctured, intervals slightly convex. Anterior tibiæ with terminal spur stouter than the upper, the tarsus without median groove on the upper side. Length .50 inch; 12.5 mm.

This species belongs to Le Conte's group A., (Bull. Brookl. Ent. Soc. II., p. 45,) and should be placed after *jejunus* Lec., from which it differs more especially in the deep and punctured elytrial striæ. It forms a lead toward *hypolithus* by this character. One specimen, female, collected by Prof. F. H. Snow, in Santa Fe canon, New Mexico, at an elevation of 7,000 feet.

3. *Platynus sulcipennis* Horn. Moderately elongate, piceous, shining, surface with very faint bronze lustre. Head oval, nearly as wide as the thorax. Antennæ piceous, two basal joints paler, longer than half the body. Thorax cordate, a little longer than wide, sides moderately arcuate, base narrower than apex, hind angles rectangular, margin very narrow, wider at base and nearly vertically reflected, median groove deep, basal margin punctulate, disc moderately convex and smooth. Elytra oval, humeri rounded, sutural angles obtuse, disc deeply striate, striæ distinctly punctured in the basal region, the punctures gradually finer to tip, intervals flat, the third with three dorsal punctures. Body beneath smooth; legs pale testaceous, the apical third of the femora, and sometimes the posterior tibiæ, piceous. Length, .28 in., 7 mm.

This is one of the most remarkable species in our fauna. Its general form recalls that of *Anchus pusillus*, while the deep and rather broad striæ, with flat intervals, give it an aspect peculiarly its own. The hind angles are rectangular and rather long, and the margin there is almost vertically reflexed. The basal impressions are therefore long and linear. The tarsi are all grooved at the sides, and there is no medial dorsal groove.

The species should be placed in Le Conte's group C., near *æneolus* and *quadratus*.

Occurs in Florida. Collected by Albert Koebele, and given me by Mr. F. G. Schaupp.

4. *Elmis concolor* Lec. Blackish-piceous, antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi dark testaceous. Head finely and densely punctured. Prothorax as finely but less densely punctured, without striæ; not longer than the basal width, gradually narrowed from base to tip, sides straight; base margined, oblique each side, and very obtusely angulated at the middle; all the angles are acute. Scutell smooth, triangular, finely margined. Elytra with moderately impressed, punctured striæ, interspaces feebly punctulate and very finely pubescent. Length, 4 mm.

One specimen. Related to *E. vittatus* and *bivittatus*, but stouter, and without a trace of yellow elytral stripes.

Collected in Santa Fe canon, New Mexico, by the Kansas University Scientific Expedition for 1880.

5. *Onthophagus coproides* Horn. Broadly oval, convex, black, polished. Clypeus nearly semi-circular, vaguely emarginate at middle, separated from the front by a slight ridge in the line of the suture, surface transversely wrinkled. Front coarsely punctate. Vertex with a strongly elevated transverse ridge arcuate to the front at middle and on each end

elevated into a sharp angle or short horn. Thorax broader than the elytra, anteriorly retuse, the vertical portion evenly punctured at middle and sparsely punctured in the concave spaces at the side, disc of thorax moderately densely punctured at middle in front, very obsoletely posteriorly, or almost smooth along the base. Elytra broader than long, each with seven feebly impressed, obsoletely punctured striae, the outer sinuous; intervals slightly convex, sparsely obsoletely punctulate. Prothorax beneath at sides, and metasternum at sides, coarsely punctate, each abdominal segment with a row of fine punctures. Anterior tibiae tridentate. Length, .40-.50 inch; 10-12.5 mm.

The three specimens before me are males, which vary in the development of the cephalic ridges. The anterior tibial spur is arcuate at tip. This is the largest species known in our fauna, as well as the only one with a polished surface. The mentum is acutely emarginate in front. The general resemblance of this species to a small *Copris carolina* has suggested the name.

Collected in Santa Fe canon, New Mexico (altitude 7,000 feet), by the Kansas University Scientific Expedition for 1880.

6. *Onthophagus brevifrons* Horn. Oval, slightly oblong, robust, convex. Head and thorax more shining, varying in color from bluish to violet or greenish metallic. Clypeus short and broad, very obtuse in front; the margin broadly reflexed, surface coarsely not densely punctured, suture indistinct. Front more densely and finely punctured. Vertex with a feebly-elevated transverse sinuous ridge. Thorax very little wider than the elytra, anteriorly retuse, and concave at the sides, surface coarsely but sparsely punctured, with finer punctures intermixed, more densely punctured at the middle of the protuberance. Elytra broader than long, finely seven-striate, the striae obsoletely distantly punctulate, the outer stria arcuate, intervals flat, irregularly biserially punctulate, each puncture with a short, erect hair; surface opaque, finely granulate, and with slight purple lustre. Body beneath sparsely punctate, abdomen with few finer punctures at the sides. Anterior tibiae quadridentate, the upper tooth smaller. Length, .40 inch; 10 mm. Of this species I have seen four males. It resembles *Janus*, but is larger, more elongate, thorax more retuse in front, and with a differently formed clypeus and cephalic ornamentation.

Collected by Dr. H. A. Brous on the plains of Kansas, also in Texas.

7. *O. cribricollis* Horn. Oval, dark bronze, feebly shining, surface sparsely clothed with short erect hairs. Head with two transverse carinae the one in the frontal suture, the posterior between the eyes. Clypeus coarsely punctured, anteriorly deeply emarginate, on each side triangularly dentate, front coarsely punctured. Thorax broad, coarsely, moderately shining, surface coarsely and deeply but not densely punctate. Elytra finely striate, intervals irregularly and rather densely biserially punctate. Body beneath smoother than above, very sparsely coarsely punctate. Anterior tibiae quadridentate. Length .14-.18 inches; 3.5-4.5 mm. This species belongs in the group with *tuberculifrons* and *pennsylvanicus* in which the sexes do not differ in the form of the thorax. The clypeus is more decidedly dentate than in the first species, but it differs from both by the transverse ridges on the head and the very coarsely punctured thorax, resembling in this respect some of the forms of *Janus*.

Collected by Prof. F. H. Snow in Douglas county, Kansas; occurs also in Texas.

8. *Rhyssemus cælatus* Lec. Brown, nearly black. Antennæ and palpi yellow. Head slightly emarginate in front, covered with granules, vertex with two oblique lines nearly meeting, and a slight elevation in front of them. Prothorax slightly wider than long, sides straight, margined; hind angles and base rounded, the latter distinctly margined; disc verrucose, with four transverse grooves, of which the first and second are entire; the third is the widest and deepest, and is expanded at the middle into a triangular impression, which divides the two posterior elevated ridges. Elytra oblong, feebly rounded on the sides, striæ double, catenately punctured, interspaces with two rows of small granules. Length 2.5 mm. One specimen. Resembles *Rh. riparius* Horn, but the second transverse groove of the prothorax is entire.

Collected in Santa Fe canon, New Mexico, by the Kansas University Scientific Expedition for 1880; also found by Mr. E. A. Schwartz, at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

9. *Rhyssemus sonatus* Lec. Black, opaque. Head and prothorax finely and densely granulate, the former convex, without ridges; emarginate in front, as usual, with the angles well defined; prothorax one-half wider than long; sides broadly rounded, margined, narrowed and subsinuate near the base, which is broadly rounded and not margined; transverse grooves very feeble, the first and second entire, the third and fourth connected with a very slight dorsal channel. Elytra oblong, scarcely rounded on the sides; striæ double and catenately punctured, as usual; interspaces narrow, subcostate, each with two series of granules. Very distinct by the obsolete impressions of the prothorax, which are very much less apparent than in *Rh. Californicus*.

One specimen was found by Mr. A. Bolter, near Chicago.

10. *Lebasiella discoidea* Lec. Head, prothorax, antennæ and legs bright ferruginous; discoidal spot of prothorax black, club of antennæ, knees, and ends of tarsal joints blackish; elytra blue, densely and strongly punctured; under surface of trunk and abdomen black. Length 5.5 mm.

One specimen, collected in Santa Fe canon, New Mexico, by the Kansas University Scientific Expedition for 1880. Resembles *L. maculicollis*, but differs by the head, legs and part of antennæ being ferruginous, and by the elytra more densely punctured.

11. *Pristoscelis comatus* Lec. Elongate, black, with a leaden lustre, clothed with long erect hairs. Head strongly not densely punctured, antennæ with the fourth, sixth, and eighth joints a little wider than the adjoining ones, last joint longer, slender and acute at tip. Prothorax not wider than the head and eyes, very little wider than long, convex, rounded on the sides, which are not serrate; disc strongly not densely punctured. Elytra punctured as strongly but a little more densely than the prothorax. Claws with the appendage acute, one-third shorter than the claw. Length 4 mm. One specimen. Does not resemble any other species in my collection.

Collected in Santa Fe canon, New Mexico, by the Kansas University Scientific Expedition for 1880.